## Address to the People of Cuba - The Past and Present of the Revolutionary Hovement Antagonism of the American Adminstration The Tripartite Treaty, die., die.,

We translate the following highly important docoment from proof sheets with which we have been favered in advance :-

TO THE PEOPLE OF CUBA.

Events which are not to be discussed here, errors and misfortunes which we will examine at another time, have come to overthrow violently the toilsome combination which was to have brought liberty to Cuba, and to disturb the mind of all the good parious who had placed their hopes in the projected movement. Since our combated revolution has reseived such and so oft repeated reverses, it was lepitimate and very justifiable to desire to know in I their details the immediate causes of that new issaster, so as to guard against their repetition in inture, and to ask an account in the proper quarter of the immense and grievous sacrifices sustained.

Reasons of high convenience, which the Cuban Junta have already sufficiently explained, have necessitated the appearance, brief, without doubt, of a public manifestation of these deplorable causes; but there is no reason why-on the contrary, everything nduces to it—concentrating public opinion anew, we should not endeavor to define the present situation, and ascending to higher and more general considerations, demand from the study of the past lessons and guarantees for the future. To satisfy that deable exigency, this document is issued.

They are much deceived who think that with the misfortunce sustained our revolution has died; they are also much deceived who imagine that it has experienced a very grave reverse. To concede either supposition, it would be necessary to ignore com-pletely the vitality which exists in principles, or to nisunderstand the special stimuli which operate apon the revolutionary sentiment in Cuba. It would be necessary to magnify excessively the importance of the acts which have transpired, and to falsify their influence over the march and the progress of our frince operations.

The revolution of our country is cemented on one side in the barbarous and oppressive system which has enslaved it for centuries, and on the other in the progressive knowledge which its inhabitants have een acquiring of their rights, of the justice which assiste them, and of the benefits which are to be expected when that power is annihilated and that opression overthrown so that the energy of the mo tives which gave the first impulse to the determina tion of the Cubans, being still existing, or rath increasing constantly, the fundamental base of our patriotic and noble undertaking is still the more strengthened and fortified by its very reverses.

We must not confound the revolution which its moral and intellectual progress slowly imbued in the minds of people oppressed by the barsh chain of despotism, and their resolution to resort to it, with means and plans concerted for its realization

These plans may be openly resorted to at any of their epochs, just in proportion as the revolution redonbles its activity, acquiring from its very neverses greater strength and new powers in its strife with tyranny. If other proofs of this truth were wanting, Cuba herself would offer irrefutable proofs of it, in the history of the past years; and if we desired to paint in a few words the different phases of that increase of convictions and moral spergy, produced by the very disasters which have been suffered in our country, we might say, with all propriety, that they consist in this, that previous to 1848 it was a simple plot-in 1850 and '51 it was a conspiracy, to reach in 1855 the height of a real revolution. That logical, inexorable march, proceed ing from the development of ideas, the tyrant could not interrupt, but on the contrary precipitated thereby offering a new demonstration of the fact, that in proportion as their victories were multiplied they had always to increase their material means of as sistance. In Cardenas and Puerto Principe the opposition was made by a few detachments. The whole army was employed in the Vuelta Abajo; and this year, when they dreaded new battles, they did sitate to place in arms the most unusual eld ment, believing themselves still insecure, notwithstanding the co-operation of powerful alliances abroad. Is it thus that revolutions succumb or re-

No. the Cuban revolution has not died; nor will it have been detained one single instant in the successive development of all the elements which consti-Jute its vitality and promise it triumph in no ve y distant future. That general cry which ris asking new action and movement-those offers reiterated and more costly sacrifices—that universal anxiety to hasten the time for breaking the secret of the new combinations, and the hour of the nstruggles, are evidences of it. And in contemplating that excitement which ferments in all minds, and that resolution which has been adopted by all hearts. it may be said that in Cuba the fatality of its past uncertainties and misfortunes is the historic condition of its future triumphs. One fact is wiped out, and another is prepared in the book of revolution, to be inscribed in each new page in characters more salient and better marked; and thus it is that where ever a vulgar or imperfect appreciation meets with motives of grief and dismay, even there springs up to the eyes of philosophy a sure pledge of renewed ardor and greater strength for the future. Looking at our present situation, under this point of view, it is not right that we should waste our time

Looking at our present situation, under this point of view, it is not right that we should waste our time in useless lamentations on account of the past, still less in barren recriminations. What signify a little gold that has been lost, and some tears more that have been shed as a tribute to the consolatory principle of our future redemption? That which is of importance, and is more worthy of us, is, that we should ask from experience the lessons which it treasures up, and that we should continue giving to the world the glorious example of patriots who, far from being cast down by misfortune, exhibit a more erect and resolute front, and hasten to the combat with renewed heroism.

Let us not calumniate the past; the branch of the future fruit is there still in germ. The idea which led us to establish our revolutionary operations in these States was one of necessity. To vituperate it bedsy because the hour of triumph does not yet shine, is to do violence to the conditions of logic and to ignore the principal motive of all progress. We must not forget it. If in the beginning of this century Cuba remained inert in the midst of the glorious rising which forever crushed the Spanish dominion in her great American territories, that was due not to her want of convictions and of arms to begin the strife—which then exceeded, as they still exceed, the Territories in question—but to the inexorable taw of its limited extent, and of its geographical and topographical configuration; it was due to the economical and social conditions in which it stood; it was also to the reunion of these and other special circumstances, which still, for the most part, exist, and which are highly dangerous to every internal movement which has not for its foundation the initiative, or at least the immediate, support of foreign powers. Through ignoring these truths, it broke up without any other consequences than a fruitless outbreak of that and other subsequent epochs of revolutionary excitement.

any other consequences than a fruitless outbreak of that and other subsequent epochs of revolutionary excitement.

The proximity of these States, the natural sympathies which a sentiment of liberty should meet here, pointed out this country as the propitious theatre for he initiatory labors of our revolution. 1:4:4 is the memorable epoch of that conception. The programme of annexation, then formulated for the first time, was the bait which was to attract the interests of the American people, and the pledge of security presented to the alarms of those who still vaciliated in Cuba with the recollection of the struggles and the later disturbances of the present Spanish-American republics. From that date and from that programme really dates the revolution brought to practical ground, and from that time also it acquired the means and the proportions which we recognize in it to-day, and which the reflected and bloody disasters which have since befallen it have not been able to restrain. Such were the elements of power and of vitality which was communicated to our noble enterprize by the plan which it is now sought to subject to animerited sarcasm and to most unjust censure.

But did the revolution fulfil all the promises which it developed? Was it ever or is it even to-day exempt from the gravest inconveniences? A formal negative to these questions necessarily arises from the consideration of facts part and present. The Spanish government, ever unskilled in doing good, have how from that time to exploit all the unfavor-

able 'elements which the revolution contained, and to off coe to it in practice all those counterpoises and haberassents which could most disconcert it. On one side it published to the world the perfidious accusation of Angico American covetousness and piracy, which, repeated and commented on yignorance and self-interest on all sides, deprived ous cause of those sympathies and moral support which it so much required for success. On the other hand, it knew how with singular certainty to touch the skeeping chord of race and nationality, scattering doubts and prejudices, which serve to explain why he revolutionary movement is Cuba was not more rapid and powerful.

The few Cubans, who, in good or bad faith, aided Spain in that Machiavellian movement, will in proper time owe a strict account to the country for the inopportuneness of their co-operation. There was time enough afterwards to discuss the merits of annexation, considered as the end of our tolis; the only consideration then was the means concerted to accumulate material and moral powers against the tyranny of Spanish domination; and it is not conceivable that that being the dominant and primary object which animated all, there could have been no friend of our revolution who would frustrate it with an opposition as imprudent as it was premature.

Certain it is, that on one side calumination of the motives and object of our enterprise planted in a foreign soil, and on the other the excitation of sentiments which will always preserve their empire in the human heart, were counter principles employed to combat in its vulnerable side the revolutionary programme of 1848. Lopez and his heroic band, the numerous Cuban victums sacrified since on the terrible scaffold, still sleep in obscure graves, without he universal sympathies of the surprised and shocked world having come to console their noble and patriotic shades.

Perhaps, also—and we must here speak without disguise—the exaggerated hope of an unlimited cooperation coming from abroad, may have influenced and

Union.

Besides, this is no time for deception. This giant people, in the developement of its internal strength and resources, is deficient in fixity of purpose and resolution in the march of foreign policy. It might be said, on looking at the vacillations and speculations of its diplomacy, that it still wishes to grow and strengthen more, before promulgating its thought and its will before the assembly of nations. Therefore the Cuban question has been for all administrations, without distinction of party, the touchstone of its incipiency and inaptitude for the debates of in ternational policy.

And if past administrations can find no excuse for this, in their political antecedents and the conservative principles which they represent, for the hostility which they displayed against the efforts of the Cuban revolutionists, still less can any excuse be formed for the present administration, which owed its election to the most democratic and progressive elements, and to the most solemn engagements in favor of the cause of our country. No other was more openly wanting to that condition of its platform—surprised doubtless by the secrets of the Anglo-French alliance, no less than by the agitation which the Nebraska bill created through the country, in which the energy of internal parties was to be imprudently evaporated. Whether through alarm, or through calculation, or through motives perhaps less excusable, because personal, it knew not how to attempt more than an undefinable mission to the Ccurt of Madrid for the regulation of the difficulties pending with the government of Cuba; and when it received for response denial and insult, and the re-

pending with the government of Cuba; and when it received for response denial and insult, and the repetition of or annoyances, it had neither the force of will nor the prestige sufficient to propose to and obtain from Congress its approval of the adoption of open and energetic measures, nor did it think proper to combine any other than those of aggression upon our operations and preparations. And if these stigmass were the only ones which the administration cast upon the national character, they might perhaps be washed away in the bath of its own cowardice and inaptitude. But there are other responsibilities which are perhaps reserved for the great day of revelations, which may then condemn the national character to the animadversion of all the generous hearts of the world.

But if we deplore the past, we see nothing in the future of American policy to justify hopes, sometimes even exaggerated, of its moral co-operation—if naught else—in the success of our revolution. At least if new causes or unusual motivos are not brought into play to overcome its present inertness, Cuba would have in vain cast herself in her oppression and misery at the feet of the Colossus which might have raised her from her abasement and prostration. And can this be anticipated when the ferment of old and new political parties is more than ever agitated? Above all, there is one of those parties which sprung up yesterday, and will triumph to-morrow, a heterogeneous mass of most opposite views, but which are interlaced and confounded in the common formula of nativism, which is another word for hostility and intolerance toward the foreigner. Add to this, that Cuba with her social institutions, is a standing threat for the balance of power between the two great sections of the country, so much desired today by all the friends of the motional pact, and it will be seen that if the programme of 1948 were useful and necessary for the institution programme only deserves today in the friends of the motional pact, and it will be seen that if the pr

ened has it now grown, that it must accelerate its progress; and now there open upon it new and more extended horizons in the satisfaction offered to principles more general and of more universal application, without placing existing interests in conflict.

Cuba, to-day more than ever, must reconcentrate herself in the justice and necessity of her revolution, and must bring together new powers for a future attempt. Her past errors and disasters are anothing in presence of the renewed determination of deserving and obtaining by conquest the liberty for whichshe yearns. The valor and the morality of all her sons, the minon and the constancy of all noble and generous souls, promise days of glory and happiness for their enslaved country. The remembrance of so much blood and tears that have been shed, the renowned victims who are still waiting for the tardy hour of their apotheoids, so many family ties rent, so much grief, oppression and misery—here are motives, more than sufficient, why the charict of the revolution, once set it motion, should not stop for a single instant, but that rather, if necessary, and if abandoned by the entire world, casting everything behind us, and regardless of all consequences, we should, in one su preme day of enthusiasm, rush hand to hand agains the tyrant who degrades us. That is the most noble, most worthy and most heroic resolution that can be taken by the free man of Cubas. To prepare for that with faith, and in concert, and deriving in struction from past errors, is the first counsel of an elevated and foreseeing policy. When he momen of a bold initiative on the part of Cubans shal have arrived, it will bring with it all the feelings of this country, putting an end to the indecision which were not only a delay, but an inseperable obstacle to the final success of our operations. We have entire faith and full confidence in the individual sympathies of the American people, who, though absorbed to-day in the irritating debates of their internal interests, would not, in such a case, a

present generation to acquire, without great risk or sacrifice, the longed for good of political independence.

But our ambition should be directed to the highest ends; and after past deceptions we should neither confide anew our salvation to the support of a single prince, nor to the co-operation of a sole and particular alliance. We know how to interest the whole world in the providential work of our revolution, now that it contains in its breast the gravest solutions which the civilization of the age impatiently expects, and these may be messengers of peace for the political future of the nations of the earth.

The murderous cannon would not now be thundering before the walls of Sebastopol, nor would the blood of the peoples be flowing in torrents, if the principle of political equilibrium which the struggle proclaims had to be limited to the conservation of the European statu quo. The Anglo-French alliance has an origin anterior to the Eastern conflicts, and a significancy vaster and more comprehensive in the destinies of the universe; and it may be that the sources of the Cuban revolution and the threats involved in it of aggrandizement for the American Union, were the first inspirations of that league which to day darkens men's minds with the magnitude of its extension. At least it may be said that the refusal of the Cubinet of Washington to subscribe the tripartite treaty, while it confirmed the tendencies of its ill-disguised ambition, had also the effect of strengthening the rivalries of all the maritime powers, and of making closer, if

scribe the tripurtite treaty, while it confirmed the tendencies of its ill-disguised ambition, had also the effect of strengthening the rivalries of all the maritime powers, and of making closer, if not producing, the entente between France and England, in the crusade which they meditated in favor of the political balance of the two hemispheres.

That treaty, on account of its unjust and restrictive contents in reference to the revolutionary principle in Cuba, ought to be the object of marked censure for all generous hearts, particularly as it appeared to protect, under a crafty concealment, the imprescriptible rights of its inhabitants. On the other hand, to be a fundamental solution of all the complications, which may rise in the future, it should have transformed into a principle of foresight that which was alone an effort of conservation unworthy of the high Powers which conceived it. For the three most powerful nations of the earth to maintain de facto, though not de jure, despotism and barbarity in the middle of the nineteenth century, is an idea which is repugnant to the most elemental notions of humanitarian justice and enlightenment; but it also presents a palpable demonstration of what the interest of a petty and exclusive policy may lead the most eminent statesmen to. All praise be to that nation which by its repulse, was able to disconcert the inevitable tendencies of the project! And if its authors proposed any other object, they would have succeeded better had they, entering upon the path of justice and anticipating events, combined a convention which, while resolving pending difficulties, would have guarded against those which the continuation of the barbarous Spanish system in Cuba reserves for the future.

Perhaps it was rash to suppose at that time possible the common concurrence of the three great maritime Powers in a treaty by which, Spain being indemnified, the political and commercial independence of Cuba should be recognized and guaranteed. This solution, the one most is conformity with t

The question being placed on that ground, and with all its necessary consequences, there can be no doubt that its effect would have been at least to cite before the august tribunal of the nations, that one of the three which by its refusal would have compromised the political doctrines, the progress, and the peace of the world.

Neither do we deceive ourselves on the probabilities which a combination of that nature would have

of the world.

Neither do we deceive ourselves on the probabilities which a combination of that nature would have to-day, and perhaps it would not be difficult to show, in that case, on what side the greatest opposition would arise. We do not refer to Spain, whose titles are in the face of history invalidated by her despotism and by the open conflict in which she stands to-day with the interests and the desire of the civilized world. The law of compulsory ejectment applies to mations as well as to individuals, and it is even more fixed with regard to nations, in the more absolute and universal premises of justice and of convenience.

But Cuba, which knew not how, or could not up to the present, invoke the great principles which should in future govern the mutual relations of peoples, should now more than ever clear herself before the world, of the perificious suggestious of the despotic government which calumniates her. If she began by establishing her movement on an exclusive and particular ground, it was the fault of necessity, of her inexperience, and of the abandonment in which she lay. Alone and abased at the feet of her executioneer, away in the distant seas, why should she not first turn her eyes towards the nearest Power which beld out the tempting spectacle of greatness and freedom? To-day, with a better knowledge of her own worth, and of her significance and importance in the destinics of the universe, she can and ought to have a choice of her alliances; and what alliance greater, more noble, and more secure for her than that which makes her a participant and a solidarity in the great community of material and moral interests which are grouped around the widest and most civilizing principles? Let her try it, at least, and thus abe shall have fulfilled all the requirements of her position and of her duty.

The direct interest of the high European Powers

of her position and of her duty.

The direct interest of the high European Powers in this solution cannot be more cyident. Advanced

sentinels in the political scene of the world, dragged along by tradition, and by their present engagements, pressed forward by the dictates of self-interest, their post will ever be in all the fields of battle in which the political and commercial balance among the nations is in peril. What guarantees can Spain offer them against her being consumed in barren efforts at impossible regeneration, and that each day will not place her farther back among the internal convolsions which disturb her? Besides, has she not violated, in the past, and to the scandal of the universe, the most solemn stipulations for progress, justice and peace among the people? And how many conflicts may not the political testament of a nation already expiring, for sake of the highest objects of civilization, entail on the future?

It may be that Spain herself might owe to new protocols conditions of life and of stability which would be, in their turn, pledges of duration for the balance of power in Europe; and thus it is also seen how justice for Cuba germinates safety and prosperity for the old hemisphere.

There are also great interests to be considered in the New World, and it does not require great efforts of the mind to demonstrate up to what point the independence of Cuba would be the preliminary and indispensable solution of the gravest political, social and humantarian questions that have been accumulating on this side of the Atlantic. The whole of ancient Spanish America knows instinctively that the bulwark of their liberties, and of the continuance of their national individuality, is cast by the Eternal in the massive element which separates the Caribbean sea from the waters of the Mexicas gulf. Cuba, the principal key of that position, while it guards the interoceanic routes of the future commerce of the people's, serves also by its importance and protective magnitude to keep within bounds the dileness and the ambition of a race filmical to the white, and into whose hands political prophets already give the deminion over the who

ready give the dominion over the whole Antillean group.

Such are the grave considerations which it belongs to the Cuban revolution in its manhood to meditate; such are also the new perspectives which arise in the political horizon of the world. Cuba, free and independent, under the tutelary shield of all the principles of right, of justice and of civilization, would present in a very short time the surprising spectacle of a prosperity unequalled in the annals of history, and of an indestructible greatness, based as it would be on the equilibrium and regulation of the dearest interests of the modern world. Its duty is instantly to place itself on that elevated platform, and before abandoning it, to exhaust all the resources of its genius and its perseverance.

Severance.
Failing that higher situation, there are other inraining that night studion, there are other in-termediary resources which she has not yet attemp-ted in the inexperience of her revolutionary struggle. And all failing, there are still God, her regret, and her determination, which will be able to rescue her from all present dangers, and from all future misfor-

In the meantime, as we have already said, the revolution should not and cannot stop. Perfectly independent of its past engagements, and free from all foreign combination whatever, it must be prepared for all eventualities, and be ready at the proper time to appeal to the last resource of all enslaved peoples—insurrection.

-insurrection.

But the tendencies of this document would be But the tendencies of this document would be very ill interpreted if there should be seen in it anything but a series of studies presented to the meditation and resolution of the Cuban people, which is alone authorized and competent to decide, once and for all, the future course of revolution. To respect its determinations has been always, and will be in future, the rule of conduct adopted by TRE CUBAN JUNTA.

NEW YORE, August 1, 1855.

Our South American Correspondence. ESPIRITO SANTO, ISLE DE CAVARI, RIO AMAZON, May 15, 1855.

Cruise among Amazonian Islands-Spanish Names of Places-Meeting with Father Jose-The ex-Revolutionary President of Para-A Godfather-Christopher Louisa Matilda Abra-ham Mary Ann Massachutetts-Broken Promises, &c., &c., &c. We have just returned from an intricate cruise

around, amongst, and through some of those Ama-zonian Islands lying so numerously in the aqueous district of Eracapa, and Don Julien says, "seeu' nore in one month than I can write down in six." Such scenery, such magnificent forests of choice woods, curious animals, gay plumaged birds, rare foliage, funny people with funny customs, funnier adventures, "hair breath 'scapes," and jolly times you never before had the least idea of, I am sure. Bob not being posted up with all the channels through which we have been, our old acquaintance (Angela) mentioned in our last, volunteered her services as pilot, and admirably and bravely did she do her duty, running our little craft through some of he most difficult rocky passages as easily and as gracefully as her own natural movements.

Pretty well tired out with continual travel for the last month, we have come to anchor, and taken refuge in the Espirito Santo (Holy Ghost), a small river by this name. What a queer custom, to denominate rivers, farms, and even vessels, by such names as the following :-Espirito Santo (Holy Ghost), Boa Jesus (Good Jesus), Madre de Dios (Mother of God), Virgene Marie (Virgin Mary), Saint John, Saint Antony,

Booming swiftly along the other day, "wing and wing" with a stiff breeze, we overtook and were passpatched sails straining to the breeze, wagging lazily along, notwithstanding all the wind which seemed roaring after her. By this time, such things pre senting no novelty to us, we were continuing ou course unchecked, when we heard some one shout out in that peculiar long drawling key customary on the river: "O Senor Don Ramy, he va." Coming on deck, we responded the hail, but although narrowly scrutinizing the visible occupants of the canoe, I w about convinced that, whoever they were, they had a decided advantage over me, and, not caring to lose tide and time, was pursuing my voyage, when another voice I thought not unfamiliar to me cries out "O Senor Don panno caro" (O Mr. Lord, of expen sive calico). A rush of confused, indistinct, comica ideas came over my brain, which were gradual! coming to a focus, in which course they were mate rially aided by the appearance of a square grizzly pate, decorated with the well known bare round spot of bareness (emblematic, perhaps, brain beneath it). Then followed the of the gradual rising of a succession of multitudinous wrinkles upon a hickory surface, until exposed at ast to view we had the whole countenance, as hough all the winds of heaven had been blowing there for half a century, "kicking up a sea" which never goes down. Upon hands and knees crawling out from under the toldo, until transfixed by my earnest gaze and the cry of "Father Jose, by al that's stingy," came one of the biggest rogues that ever christened a baby. "You are there, are you?" said I to the quizzical uncertain twinklers which were suspiciously regarding me. "Up helm!" and two minutes I was on board, and nearly shaking the life out of as ugly a specimen of human nature as ever I saw. Heartily grasping my hand, I was greeted as though by one of my very best of friends, who was overjoyed at once more beholding me. "Who in thunder is the ugly old critter?" interrogates Ned; and when I got breath I auswered him

omewhat lengthily, thus :About a year ago, Ned, I, in company with couple of young American friends of mine, and Bot here, paid a visit to the once beautiful fazenda of Sr Eduardo \_\_\_\_\_, ex-revolutionary President of Para in 1832 - he, of whom you have heard me speak in terms of honor and admiration a brave man, a patriot, and lover of his country, but a just hatred to her rulers from whose hands he received seventeen years exile on the island of Fernando, the confisca tion of his vast estates, and troubles and adventures nnumerable, about which I'll tell you all some night as we are gliding up the river with a fine fair breeze to cheer the recital.

Arriving at our place of destination, we had encountered and warmly passed the compliments of the day with his Excellency, when we were forcibly reminded by Bob that as the boat's provisions were out 'twould be acceptable if we could replenish the larder as soon as possible.

Upon this island government had placed a church

and a padre, or sub-padre, and this padre had laid out and cultivated quite a large space of ground where he raised fruit, vegetables, &c., &c.; also, tak ing care of and raising chickens, ducks and other poultry. To this functionary we were referred, and

shortly afterwards entered a low one-room structure containing sundry articles of carse furniture, one or wo prints of saints, and a hammock, wherein reclined the identical gentleman whom you now see before you endeavoring to look honest, and so perfectly at a loss as to what disposition is about to be made of him. Rolling out of his nest, his first impulse was to grab us by the throat, I believe judging from the manner in which he measured his strong lox, and then our unoffending selves; after which he greatly returned our salutation and reseated himself inpon the old strong box. "Have you any eggs to sell," sell his little eye sparked action man. At the containing the sell promise of the containing the containing the sell promise of the wrought up his metallic-looking visage into such a mass of knots and marks that I became painfully apprehensive that he was suffering from some acute inward pain, which he was vainly nedeavoring to conceal) "for less than three vintens a piece I would rather die like a dog than to part with them." "Give me a couple of dozen, and there is your copper," which he jerked out of my hand, and, after counting and recounting the pieces four or five times, deposited them in a long naturals learned and which he explained by declaring that the copper fell short the sipulated price.) I afterwards bought fruit, chickens, &c., &c., of the same individual, who invariably got to windward of me before the trade was finished.

I stayedwith Sr. Eduardo about a week, and during that time had frequent opportunities to observe the movements and study the character of the miser, him morist, shrewdness, devil and politics, to say nothing of a frequent dragging in of Aee Afaries, latin invocations and Padre nossas could never have been expected in such an up! plooking subject as was now before us. He put us in mind vasily of Dickens! Urah Heep, only that the Padre had a heap more of the Frain about the work of the miser was a subject as was nown before us. He was a subject as was nown before us the fo

"Yes," asks Ned impatiently, "but why does the Padre cail you Panno Caro?" I am coming to that now.

The time for our departure had at length arrived, and bidding adios to our host and family, we had got on board and were getting under weigh, when father Jose came running to the beach to get some calleo from me "suitable for a female dress." "I am off." says I, "and can't accommodate you." "But I'll buy it," says he, and holds up the old leathern money bag mentioned before. Just then I caught a glimpse of the darkie running off with my chicks. "All right," says I; "send the copper on board and I'll send you the calicc—else I'm off." Now, the padre's aversion was water, as his appearance was a striking proof and a living demonstration. We being in the stream, he sent his coins off by a slave, charging him to bring all right to the shore again. An idea struck the padre, as he saw the bag handed over to us. "How do you sell it?" shouted he tremulously, seeing us chuckling to ourselves over the dollar's (more or less) worth of copper in our possession. "For less than — a yard (about double what he always paid) I would rather die like a dog than sell it," said we, imitating his voice and manner, tearing off the amount required; and giving the stuff to the darkie we hustled him overboard, a midst the excited and wrathful expostulations of the capering dominie on amount required; and giving the stuff to the darkie we hustled him overboard, amidst the excited and wrathful expostulations of the capering dominie on shore; and as long as the beach was in sight, so long did we see his antics—now belaboring the poor slave, then tearing the calico into shreds, throwing stones after us, and no doubt if we had heard all he said we should have had Billingsgate enough to fill a volume; while, on the clip above, Eduardo and his family enjoyed the scene vastly, applauding the entertainment to the echo; and that is the reason. Ned, why this worthy calls me "expensive calico." But I forgot to mention that after we had left I found out that his holiness used to visit the boat during my absence, and inform Bob that he was sent for such and such a thing, which, after securing, he would march of with. And now he has got to amuse us for a week to square old accounts. So we hitched on to the old boat, and towed her into this creek, where we now are, and Father Jose continues daily to cheat and amuse us to our heart's content. It seems he is on a begging excursion for the church, and accepts of all manner of catables, drinkables or saleables, in any form or shape.

"Well. I declare," says Ned, looking over my

begging excursion for the church, and accepts of all manner of eatables, drinkables or saleables, in any form or shape.

"Well, I declare," says Ned, looking over my shoulder, "eleven pages, and not a word about our trip, nor the adventures, nor the 'hair breadth 'scapes,' jolly times—nothing, save a rigmarole about a worthless old rogue of a lay brother. Then you promised a description of the India rubber trade three letters ago; but you know you can't stick to any one thing straight along." Ned is more than half right, and having exceeded my space, I must brave your patience until my next—an opportunity affords me the pleasure of forwarding this direct to Para, through the politeness of a trader in Screnga, who leaves this place to-morrow.

We have the rainy season here now, but cannot say that we are very much incommoded, except by an occasional shower.

There are rumors of cholera and yellow fever in Para, but of this I will not vouch. Here, in the islands, with the exception of an instance or two of fever and ague or rheumatics, it may be considered very healthy.

Our party are all well and in as good spirits as

fever and ague or rheumants, it is a good spirits as very healthy.

Our party are all well and in as good spirits as can any way be expected, and, for those who are leading a roving life, may be considered contented. I can vouch for one who snaps his fingers at the petty strifes of the out-door world, and that is your friend and correspondent, the wandering.

Don Ramy.

ATTEMET TO STARVE A LITTLE BOY IN ST. LOTIS—TIMELY DISCOVERY.—John Blattner and Louisa-Koch were brought down to the day police office last evening, from their residence at the corner of Ninth street and Lafayette avenue, having been arrested for the ill treatment and attempt to starve a little son of Blattner, aged eight or nine years, calling himself Franz Blattner. It appears that the mother of the boy died a short time since, leaving by will all her property, consisting of a small share of real estate, to little Franz: shortly after her death, the woman, Louisa Koch, was brought to the house and took up her residence with Blattner. It was then determined by the man and woman to get Franz out of the way, and secure the real estate for themselves. The way to accomplish this villanous purpose was to starve him to death. Accordingly he was fastened up in a room, with bis hands tied behind his back, where, at the time of his discovery, he had been confined for the space of two days, without having had a morsel to eat or drink. He would probably have suffered a horrible death had it not been for the watchfulness of the persons living in the neighborhood, who suspecting the case, informed the police, and had the house entered and searched. Little Franz was overjoyed at his release. Blattner and his paramour were lodged in the calaboese, and will be dealt with as they deserve to-day. It is difficult to imagine a nore unnatural and inhuman case—St. Louis Democrat, August 1. ATTEMPT TO STARVE A LITTLE BOY IN ST. LOUIS

A Cerman named John Eckel, who resided in Buffalo, committed suicide at Ningara Falls on the 1st inst. by cutting his throat.

A Mad Minister in Love—A Touching Case.

[Prom the Chicago Times, Anguust 2.]

Yesterday an examination took place before Judge Manierre, at chambers, which revealed one of the strangest cases of insanity it has been our lot to witness. It came up on the petition of Mr. S. B. Cobh for a commission de lunatico mquirendo, in the case of the Rev. George D. Goss, a Baptist minister and formerly chaplain of the 2d Kentucky Volunteers, in the campaign in Mexico. Mr. Goss is a fine appearing man, about 35 years of age. He graduated at Georgetown, Ky., after which he resided at Paris, in the same State, and officiated as pastor of a church. On his return from Mexico, he took up his residence for a time at Covington, on the Ohio river. He has been in this city since the 1st of January last, and it was since that time that his mind began to lose its balance. No predisposing cause of insanity is known, but it is said (and Mr. Goss tells a version of the story himself!) that he had one or two love affairs in Kentucky, where the course of true love, in hicase at least, did not run any smoother than in Chicago. A great many men, like Mr. Goss, have beer crazy in love; but in very few has insanity developed itself in the same way, or operated so powerfully 1 pon the amorous propensities as it appears to have done in the case of this clerical Lothario.

Dr. L. D. Boone was sworn, and stated that he harmary Mr. Goss since some time last winter; he came A Mad Minister in Love-A Touching Case

Dr. L. D. Boone was sworn, and stated that he had known Mr. Goss since some time last winter; he came to his (witness's) office on one occasion, and desired a private consultation; the request being granted, Goss proceeded to make inquiries in regard to Mrs. Matteson (relict of the late Joel Matteson, and proprietor of the Matteson House), stating that he had partially formed an intention to marry her, and desired to obtain the opinion of a third party in regard to the saster; he appeared to be perfectly sane and sincere, and went about the matter as any prudent man would; the first time witness suspected Goss to be out of his right mind, was when the latter, on one occasion, came to witness, and eclarred that a number of persons were watching him (Goss) for some purpose which he suspected was not right; that often when he came out of his boarding house, he saw persons standing on the opposite side of the street, looking at him, and that at one time they followed him to the Post Office; Dr. Boone told him it was mere fancy, and that ended it for the time; this was about the first of April last; some time subsequently, Goss called on witness, and showed him a letter which he had received from the brother of Mrs. Matteson, informing him that his visits to that lady were disagreeable ended to the subsect of the street, looking at him, and desiring him to discontinue them. Gos declared his belief that the letter had yeer brother, without her knowledge, and the desired Dr. Boone to see the lady and ascertain 4 side that yeer brother, without her knowledge, and the desired Dr. Boone to see the lady and ascertain 4 side to he had been desired being the subsection of marriage, which she had respected to request with such pertinacity that the latter was down the subsection of marriage, which she had respected to make the subsection. During the lady is a subsection of marriage, which she had respected to make the subsection of marriage which he had respected to make the were not the payer at the beautiful to a subsection

Mr. Goss contradicted several statements of the night. He said he never stayed later than ten o'clock but once, and then Mrs. M. urged him to remain onger.
Mr. Cobb-Mr. Goss, don't you think yourself you

Mr. Cobb—Mr. Goss, don't you think yourself you are insune?
Mr. Goss acknowledged he might be eccentric.
Mr. Cobb—Do you know how far these eccentricities may lead you?
Mr. Goss—I cannot tell, any more than you can whether you will be crazy at five o'clock to night. God only knows.
In reply to another question touching his insanity, Mr. Goss said:—Poets and enthusiasts are thought by some to be lunatics; so is any man who bends his mind wholly to one idea. I understand something of theology, law and physic; let one of the jury put a question to me in any of these sciences, and if I don't answer him correctly he may pronounce me insane.

Mr. Boone-Mr. Goss, don't you believe all the

I don't answer him correctly he may pronounce me insane.

Mr. Boone—Mr. Goss, don't you believe all the men in this room are insane?

Mr. Boose—I did think my friend Dr. Boone was a little insane on the temperance question, but I find he is hardly insane enough.

Mr. Goss acknowledged that he might be insane in love, for, said he, "I love that woman (Mrs. Matteson) more than any other on earth. I'll marry her yet."

The jury retired to make up their verdict. As soon as they had left the room, Mr. Goss rose, and commenced "tonching," commencing with the books and papers on the Judge's table, and going te every object in the room—tonching the hands, arms, and limbs of each one of the spectators, and even to the buttons on their garments. He conversed pleasantly and rationally all the while, displaying an unusual degree of wit in many of his replies to questions. The proceeding was continued until the jury returned, when Mr. Goss resumed his seat. The verdict was handed to the clerk before the "call" of the jury; after calling the roll he proceeded to read it, but had read but a few words when Mr. Goss interrupted him.

"Judge, isn't it usual to ask the jury if they have agreed upon their verdict?"

The inquiry was then made of the jury, who replied affirmatively, and the clerk proceeded to read, but was again interrupted.

"Judge, isn't it usual for the jury to rise and face the prisoner while the verdict is reading?"

Judge Manierres aid it was.

"Well, then, I should like to see them get up, said Mr. Goss. The jury rose, and the verdict warread, to the effect that the Kev. Mr. Goss was insane and distracted.

Mr. Goss inmediately again commenced "touching." Advancing to Judge Manierre, he said—"Judge, I want to touch you before you sentence me; you are a very good-looking man—rather short in the neck, like Douglas, but about right, I guess. In this style he went on until the bystanders left the room.

Verly there was method in this mad lover's madness.

Verily there was method in this mad lover's mad

ness.

Mr. S. L. Brown was appointed by the Court to be he reverend gentleman's guardian.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.—A correspondent of the Cleveland Herald writes as follows in relation to the tariff on packages:—I observe in your issue of Friday, the 2cth ult., that.—"The Canadian government has rescinded the duties upon packages which it has demanded in violation of the Beciprocity treaty." The Canadian tariff on packages was 12 1.2 per cent; but owing to the representations of the Montreal Board of Trade it has been reduced to the nominal rate of 2 1.2 per cent, which it now is. So far, so well. But now allow me to ask you for a little information. Does the United States government still demand a duty on packages and if so, why is there so much bluster about our neighbors "violating" the treaty? To my certain knowledge, the collector of this port demands and collects the duties on all packages coming from Canada, containing "free goods," and that duty is 30 per cent.